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WASHINGTON.

RETRENCHMENT. CONSTRUCTION IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OVER THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDI-CIAL APPROPRIATION BILL-A STEP IN THE IN-

TEREST OF ECONOMY. (BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-There was great consternation in the Treasury Department to-day over the new Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which makes a long step in the interest of economy, and attacks the illegal manner of creating divisions, increasing salaries, and employing "temporary" clerks in that Department. The bill was reported two or three days ago, but it was not printed for distribution until this morning, when two or three copies found their way into the Department, and were objects of excited interest in the various bureaus, particularly in the Secretary's office, where "divisions" have been formed without warrant, and clerks drawing \$3,000 a year placed at the head of them, with the title of Chief of Division. These division commanders have chief clerks, mes sengers, laborers, etc. Thus, the Division of Mails bas a chief, twelve clerks, one messenger, and one assistant messenger. The handling of the mails of the Treasury Department thus costs the Government, as appears from the official register, about \$20,000 a year, the head of the division receiv ing more pay than the tellers of the department, who pay out and are responsible for millions of dollars a year. Several of these "divisions" are abolwhed by the new bill, and those drawing heavy salaries will either lose their places entirely or be set back to the salaries they received before the additions were made. The friends in Congress of some of those whose positions have been interfered with it is believed, will oppose the changes when the bill comes up in the House. The interest in the Departments to-day was very great, and if the amount of work done to-day was to be a basis of the number of elerks required, the number would have to be increased instead of reduced.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

THE COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED TO REPORT A BILL FIX-ING THE CIRCULATION AT \$400,000,000-THE IN-PLATIONISTS JUBILANT-THEIR MAJORITY SMALL AND UNCERTAIN. [EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 20.-Inflation stock went up in the Senate this afternoon, just before adjournment. The debate of the day was in no way striking. It

opened after the morning hour on a motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cooper's amendment, instructing the Finance Committee if possible. to report a bill containing provisions for converting Treasury notes into gold or 5 per cent bends, and free banking, was agreed to last evening in the midst of the confusion that followed the defeat of Mr. Cameron's free banking scheme. Consider able wrangle occurred between members of the op posite factions in regard to the meaning of the Cooper amendment. Mr. Morton insisted that it meant contradiction; Mr. Conkling, that it meant anything according to the disposition to be made of the legal tenders; and others that it would result in the expansion of the currency. Finally, at about 5 o'clock, the Senate, on a call of the Yeas and Nays, did reconsider and defeat the Cooper amendment. The vote on the proposition is of little value to indicate the sentiment of the Senate. In favor of reconsideration were all of the inflationists and several of the anti-inflationists who desired to have the bill go back to the Committee without instructions.

The important vote of the day was on Mr. Merrimon's amendment to increase the National bank enrrency to \$400,000,000. This was carried by 28 Nays to 25 Nays, and the pairs announced, taken in connection with the known sentiments of the few Benators absent and not voting, seems to indicate this as at present, the deliberate financial judgment of the Senate. The following is the vote:

	3	TRAS.	
Athenn, Bogs, Boreman, Comercia, Clayton, Genever Ferry (Mich.)	Goldikeraile, Harvey, Historiaek, Historiaek, Johnson, Locate, McCretry,	Merrimen, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Fatterson, Pears.	Pratt. Rainery. Robertson, Epencer. Spragne, TUPTON. West-28.
- 100	**	10.	
Anthony Boutwell, Buckierhau, Chaodier, Conkling, Gooper, Gregin,	Davis, France, Ferry (Gore.) Gibert, Hoper, Examin,	Jones, Kelly, Morrill (Me.) Sargent, Schunz, Etcit,	Stevenson, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, SCHARR, Wadleigh-25.
The vote of	the Sanate	in favor of in	ereasing the

amount of National bank currency to \$400,000,000 is rather surprising, especially when it is seen that it was carried by the votes of Western and Southern Senators. Any one who has lately visited the West is aware that while a very general demand for more paper money exists there, it is hardly more general than the opposition to what is known se the National bank monopoly. Farmers' Conventions in several of the Western States have raised their voices against these institutions. The effect of this public sentiment was seen in the preferences of Senators from that region at the opening of the session. Even the champion inflationist, Mr. Ferry of Michigan was in favor of more legal tenders instead of more National bank circulation, and Messrs. Wright and Allison were counted even by the inflationists as against them on this phase of the question. But the action of the Senate yesterday and to-day, if it means anything, means that that body will not make benking free, but will maintain it as a monopoly, and will increase its propotions. A close vote hke that of to-day cannot therefore be considered se final. If the Senate recommits the bill next week with the instructions as they now stand, there is no assurance that the Committee on Finance can frame a new bill, the details of which will be satisfactory to all who voted for the instructions to-day, and change of two votes would change the result.

After the vote given above, the inflationists were eager to finish up the work, and promptly voted down a motion to adjourn, but the opposition were not disposed to have a snap judgment on the subject, or to give the inflationists the benefit of voting ander the excitement caused by their success. So, when Mr. Schurz took from his desk a written speech, the Senate surrendered, and the subject went ever until next week.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS THE PROVISIONS OF SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN'S BILL-THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OPPOSES IT AND PROPOSES A NEW PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Frelinghuysen bas introduced a bill to facilitate the distribution of public documents, and again called attention to it to-day. It provides that the postage on any document shall not exceed 25 cents, and that it may be sent through the mails by the head of a department or member of Congress without prepayment of post age; that the postage thereon shall be collected at the office of destination; and that, in case any such document remains in an office unclaimed for the space of ten days, it may be sold by the Postmaster for the amount of postage due on it. The Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to Senator

mittee, assigning reasons why the bill should not pass, and closes his communication as follows: The effect of the passage of the bill introduced Senator Frelinghuysen would be, therefore, First: To complicate post-office accounts. Second: To open the foor for knavery by dishonest officials. Third : create one rate of postage for the Government and snother for the people; and, Fourth: To impose upon the Post-Office Department the burdens belonging to other branches of the Government. I respectfully sog-

Ramsey, Chairman of the Senate Post-Office Com-

gest the following plan: Let Congress appropriate for each Department a sum softicient for the prepayment of postage on all its offi-

publications. Let there also be made an appropriation of whatever sum may be deemed necessary to prepay postage, at ordinary rates, on such public documents as may be distributed by members of both Houses; and for this purpose the Postmastor-General should be authorized to prepare postage stamps of various denomina tions, bearing the legend, "United States Congress, Public Documents;" such stamps to be purchase of the Post-Office Department, at their face value, by the postmasters of the Senate and House of Representa tives, and to be retained in their custody until affixed to the documents mailed. When a Senator or Repreentative wished to send to any one a public document he could address it, inderse his name on it, and deposit it in the post-office of the body to which he belonged. The postmaster would thereupon affix the neces document" stamps and forward the book to its destination. By this means the Post-Office Department would obtain payment, at regular rates, for its services for the legislative and executive branches of the Gov ernment, as well as the people. It would receive the revenues to which it is entitled, and the amount of the appropriation it is now compelled to ask for annually be reduced in a degree corresponding to the sum derived from such sources.

It seems to me the equity of this proposition is so patent that it cannot be disputed. It is not a request for an additional appropriation to defray the expenses of the Post-Office Department. It is merely asking Congress to place the legislative and executive branches of the Government on the same footing with the people and thus pay the Post-Office Department in the proper manner the amount which otherwise would have to be given it in the shape of a deficiency appropriation.

PLANS FOR REVIVING THE FRANKING PRIV-ILEGE.

THE DESIRE OF NEW MEMBERS TO ENJOY THE PRIVILEGE-FOUR PLANS TALKED ABOUT-THE ADOPTION OF A PROVISION FOR THE FREE CIR CULATION OF WEEKLY PAPERS CERTAIN. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The opponents of the Packer Franking bill begin to have some faint hopes of defeating it, but they say that it is up-hill work trying to make bead against the desire of new members to enjoy the privileges of sending matter free through the mails. The real feelings of these members are not manifested in debate, and their talk about the importance of supplying the people with the information printed by the Government for their benefit is mainly humbug. It is the perquisite of franking that they long for. Any plan, however well devised, for distributing the public documents that does not involve the franking privilege will not satisfy them. They imagine that the privilege of distributing books and seeds to favored constituents of their own party is an element of political strength, and they are determined to get hold of it

The Packer bill is skillfully devised to suit these gentlemen, and at the same time has the appearance of a compromise measure which does not fully restore the old franking system. The Congressman is to write his name on book, document, or seed package, just as he did before, but the additional operation of stamping the article is to be performed by a clerk before it can be mailed. The chief objection to the bill is that it removes all limit upon the printing of public documents, and that it revives the old abuse of enabling Congressmen to load the mails with free matter to any extent they may see fit. If the real purpose of the measure was to make a fair distribution of such documents as are valuable to the people, there are many systems that might be adopted that would be just as efficient and far more economical. A few of these may be mentioned to show that there is no excuse for voting for the pending bill for want of something better.

First: Mr. Kasson proposes a plan that is economi cal, simple, and just. His bill provides that the agricultural report and abridgment of the President's message and accompanying documents, which are the only two books Congress prints that are of public interest, shall be sent to any person on pay ment of 25 cents. For all other public documents the actual cost of the paper, stitching and binding is to be charged. The idea is to let the Government bear the cost of the type-setting, stereotyping and press-work, because the book would have to be printed for the use of Congress. If these were to be now distributed to the people, this plan would have an element of justice heretofore lacking, because any person who valued a public document enough to pay a small price could have it, whereas, as under the old system, no one could receive one unless his member choose to send it to him.

Second: Another plan talked of is the adoption of what is said to be the English system, of depositing the books in the post-offices of large towns and delivering them to all who choose to pay the actual cost of printing and binding, the price to be tamped on the wrapper of each book.

Third : Mr. Packard of Indiana has a bill providing for supplying 10 comes of each public document to every Congressional district, to be placed in such public school or college library as the representative may designate. It also allows the following descriptions of matter to pass free through the mails: Official matter, written or printed, sent by or addressed to chief heads of bureaus, chief clerks or other officers of either of the Executive Departments, in cluding all such blanks as are required by the business of the several Departments; copyright matter to the Librarian of Congress, if marked on the package " copy right matter;" petitions to Congress, if properly marked and designated; notices to the publishers of the refusal or neglect of subscribers to take newspapers, magazine or periodicals from the post-office, to be sent under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe dead letters returned to the writers thereof; weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber withi the county where the same is published and in the counties immediately adjoining.

Fourth: A plan that is not without merit is to supply every Senator and member with a free annual amount of postage stamps for mailing his

quota of documents. According to the figures given by Mr. Packer, in his speech, the postage on all the documents printed by the last Congress would have been less than \$750 per session for each member. It would therefore amount only to \$300,000 a year to furnish stamps for even the extravagant quantity of matter that was ordered printed before franking was abolished, and this would be far more economical than to restore the franking abuse. Besides, if the members were allowed a fixed amount of stamps, they would be certain not to print documents in excess of the quantity they could send off with their stamp allow-

Whatever may be decided upon as to the method of distributing the public documents, it is certain that the privilege of circulating, free of postage within the counties where published, will be restored to weekly newspapers. The House is almost unanimous for this, the only member who has expressed himself against it being Gen. Butler, who says he wants these papers to suffer the consequences of their advocacy of the abolition of the franking

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

ne misapprehensions concerning the entennial that ought to be corrected. The project s by no means abandoned, as might be judged from the tone of the press. The Commissioners, while disappointed at the failure to obtain State aid and recognition, do not regard this failure as disastrous. They thought it desirable that the States, as such, should give financial aid, and should take an active part in securing a full representation of their arts and industries. If this is not done, however, the plans of the Commissioners will not be seriously disturbed. There is no question in their minds as to the popularity of the Centennial idea among the people, or that they will receive such cooperation sia mail matter, including the distribution of its ewn State sufficities, as will secure a complete Lowett

and comprehensive national exhibition. Of the success of the Fair, as an international display, they cannot doubt, after the assurances they have received from the Commissioners representing the principal European nations at the Vienna Exhibition, and from prominent foreign manufacturers represented there. The financial prospects of the undertaking are not oncouraging at present; but the Commissioners are very positive in their statements that the Centennial will be held if Congress affords no assistance, and if all other State Legislatures follow the example of Massachusetts. Money enough has already been aubscribed, they say, to held a fair of some sert, and the enterprise has gone too far to be abandoned. If the Commission are refused Government and State aid, they will no doubt try to get along as well as they can without it, and will reduce their plans, and endeavor to make an exhibition which, although small, will not be altogether discreditable. success of the Fair, as an international display

THE WASHINGTON AND POINT LOOKOUT RAIL ROAD BILL.

The District of Columbia Committee had the floor in the House to-day, and among other business reported a bill to authorize the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad to construct a line into the City of Washington. It was a curious circumstance that four Pennsylvania members, one after another, opposed the bill, while nobody else had anything to say against it. When the last of these gentlemen had made some capital out of the fact that the delegate from the district was the Vice-President of the road, it was a fair retort for Mr. Hale, who advocated the bill, to intimate that there were signs of the influence of Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad in the opposition the measure was encountering. At this, the four Pennsylvania members were virtuously indignant. Three of them solemnly protested that they had no communication with Scott on the subject. From their air of injured innocence, it might have been inferred that they had never so much as heard of Tom Scott, or of such a corporation as the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bill went over without definite action.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE. Chief-Justice Waite came upon the floor of the House this afternoon and took a seat beside Gen. Sherwood, the representative from his district. The members soon found out what a distinguished visitor they had and began to throng around him to be introduced. Mr. E. R. Hoar moved that a recess of 10 minutes be taken in order that the members might be presented to the Chief-Justice. The motion was of course carried unanimously, and Mr. Waite was escorted to the open space in front of the Speaker's desk, where Mr. Blaine introduced the Speaker's deek, where Mr. Biane introduced used by in procession. Mr. Waite was obviously pleased with the cordiality of his reception and shook hands with every one in a hearty way, that showed he appreciated the unusual honor of which he was the recipient. It rarely happens that the House interrupts its proceedings out of respect to any person, however distinguished.

THE BECK-CROSSLAND QUARREL. The quarrel of the Kentuckians was amicably healed to-day with the salve of mutual explanations and apologies. Mr. Beck first read a short written speech, expressing his regret that he had given his colleague cause to feel hurt. He had, perhaps, presumed upon his warm personal regard for his colleague to take too many liberties with him, and desired frankly to apologize and retract everything he had said in the heat of debate that appeared to reflect upon him. Mr. Crossland thereupon announced himself perfectly satisfied with Mr. Beck's state ments, professed his high regard for him, and apologized to the House for his excited manner yesterday. The members, who had crowded around to see what was to be the upshot of the affair, trooped back to their seats with a buzz of approbation, and the humdrum of ordinary business began.

COL. MOSBY A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. Col. Mosby, who has since the last Presidential campaign been Gen. Grant's principal adviser and confidential friend in the neighboring State of Virginia, is now in Washington, and has been received at the White House with the President's customary cordiality. At one of these late interviews the po litical future of Virginia was talked over very fully, and the conclusion arrived at was that Mosby ought to go to Congress. In accordance with this agree-ment Col. Mosby will within a week or two address a letter to his fellow-citizens of the Warrenton Dis-trict, announcing himself as a candidate for Con-gress, and he will have the active support of the President in his canvass.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP Mr. Dawes's neutrality in the Boston Collectorship fight is the subject of much speculation among New-England people here. They cannot imagine what influence Mr. Butler can have brought to bear to Palace was called out, and the Chief of Police at scare Mr. Dawes into a tacit app nomination, for his silence must, they say, be construed as approval, because it is conceded that if he were to throw his influence into the scale with that of the Hoar Brothers and Mr. Pierce, Simmons's withdrawal would certainly follow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874. The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads had under consideration to-day the nomination of Gov. Samuel Bard to be postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., which has been pending for some time. Representatives whiteley and Freeman of Georgia appeared before the Committee in opposition to the confirmation, and Gov. Bard was heard in reply, as were also Mr. W. P. Pierce and Chapman Norris of Georgia. The Committee

The House Committee on Public Buildings to day had under consideration the resolution referred to them in regard to the honrs of labor of the men employed on the Government buildings at New-York. They have not yet decided whether they will send a sub-committee to New-York, or conduct the investigation here.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Iudian Appropriation bill. It appropriates over \$5,000,000, being a reduction from the estimates of

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ORITUARY.

GEN. LOUIS T. WIGFALL.

Gen. Louis T. Wigfall died in Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday, after a brief illness. He was a arolinian by birth, and removed, when a young man, to Texas, where he practiced law. He was elected in 1829 to the United States Senate, and ranked there among the ablest as well as the most uncompromising defenders of the slave power. Upon the so-called seession of Texas he resigned his seat, and took part as a delegate in organizing the Confederacy. He was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and on the second day of the fighting went to the fort in a skiff, waving a handkerchief, and entering through a casemate, had an interview with Gen. Anderson, whom he vainly urged at that moment to surrender. Gen. Wigfall commanded a Texas brigade and participated in several battles, but becoming a Senator in the Confederate Congress he retired from the military service. He went to Europe at the close of the war, but returned about 18 months ago and settled in Baltimore, where he was admitted to the Maryland Bar. Gen. Wigfall was a forcible speaker and ardent partisan. He was a noted duelist, and possesse the rookless daring of the class of which he was a type.

HOOSAC TUNNEL PROJECTS.

Boston, Feb. 20 .- The Committee of the Legislature of the Hoosac Tunnel line have under consideration a bill, understood to have been prepared by Senator Larned, Chairman of the Committee, which has been favorably received. It will be published at length to-morrow. It contemplates merging the property of the State in the tunnel with that of the railroad compaies, leaving the through line in a trust to be managed for the common interest of all concerned by a corpora-tion of trustees, in which the State retains a controlling interest by the appointment of a majority of the trus There are no coercive features whatever in the bill. If, however, the ratironds should decline to come into the arrangement contemplated means are still pro-vided by which the State may make available its prop-

THE BOOKS OF JORDAN, MARSH 4 CO. RETURNED. Bosron, Feb. 20 .- A large pile of books, eized by the officers of the Treasury Department at the ore of Jordan. Marsh & Co., which did not contain the evidence of alleged attempts of that firm to defraud the Government in the case under investigation, were to

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DISTURBANCES IN JAPAN.

PPREHENSIONS AT YEDO-RESIGNATION OF IWA KURA TENDERED-POPULAR CLAMOR FOR WAR WITH COREA-INSURRECTION IN THE DISTRICT OF KIZEN.

YEDO, Feb. 20.-Political disturbances are appre ended in Japan.

Minister Iwakura has tendered his resignation, ont the Mikado refuses to accept it.

The people clamor for war against the Coreans This or a civil war is inevitable. NAGASARI, Feb. 20 .- A serious insurrection has broken out in the District of Kizen. The telegraph lines have been destroyed.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS AT HAVANA. THE DISSATISFACTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS WITH THE DECREES OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL-SOME OF THE ARRESTED PERSONS AND THEIR PROBA-

BLE FATE. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HAVANA, Feb. 14.-While I was sitting in my box in the Tacon Theater, on Thursday avening, listening to the music of Crispino, I noticed that several ladies quietly left their boxes and the theater, and, further, that there seemed to be a general feeling of uneasiness. During the entreacts I learned that a large body of Volunteers, unarmed, however, had assembled at the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Captain-General's palace, and had demanded with loud cries : change of the decrees regarding the draft. It seems to be the wish of the Volunteers to be allowed to go into campaign by full battalions, and not to be drafted into service. In order to prevent a riot, orders were given to clear the crowd, which was done by a squad of mounted civil guards, during which, I am assured, some persons were wounded and five killed. A strong force of armed Nolunteers was then rapidly stationed on all the streets of the city opening in the square in which is the palace, and no one was allowed to pass. Pickets of cavalry were also stationed outside of Havana. and preparations made to put down any further disturbance.

The morning papers referring to the disturbance condemn it as only the attempts of the uneasy and unruly spirits to be found in every large city, and who, at Havana, take every opportunity of making an anti-Spanish show of feeling. These troublons minds the Diario regards as several dozen of leading, ambitions menwho desire nothing better than the ruin of the island, and so many hundreds of docile, unreflecting instruments of their ambitious intrigues, who follow like sheep the wild promptings of the master minds. The Voz de Cuba sets down the number as three hundred and over, who are always in the van of every anti-Spanish manifestation. The fact is that the recent decree of the Captain

General, and the other orders connected therewith,

putting the Island of Cuba in a state of siege, and providing for a general draft, have not met with general approval among the volunteer element of Havana-that element which has 'so often, through its leading representatives, offered up for the country their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. To the universal liberty allowed in the discussion of all the measures adopted in this island is due, according to the Voz de Cuba, the recent demonstrations. A number of the 500 rascals referred to, not liking the wording of part of the decrees, met at the Fountain of La India, in the Park Ysabel II., and then in a body proceeded down Obispo-st. toward the Plaza de Armas. None were armed, but many were in uniform, and almost all had the red and yellow rosette of the Volunteers in their bats. Their in tention was to go to the Palace and express to the Captain-General that they were not in accord with their colonels, who, two days before, had offered adhesion to the Captain-General, and had responded for the battalions they commanded. Many of the provisions of the decree met with their disapproval, and they desired some modifications; they wished to go into service in full battalions commanded by their own officers and surrounded by their own comrades and friends. Such was their intention; but it was not carried into effect, for the guard on duty at the d of ten mounted police charged the crowd and dispersed it without trouble or bloodshed, although many threatening cries were raised and a general call to arms demanded. They also shouted, "We will return again -- more of us." In consequence of this threat strong forces of Volunteers were called out-orderly Volunteers, be it understood, who could be depended onand pickets of cavalry stationed at different points of the city. The night passed in quiet, although the occurrence gave rise to the wildest rumors

Yesterday morning several arrests were made. The most notable one was that of the ex-curé of the cathedral here, Father Castro, who was distinguished in Havana for his fastidious habits and his radical republicanism. Sefior Martinez, formerly an editor of a journal of this city, was also arrested. Both persons are accused of being concerned in the disturbance, and were yesterday, with several other persons, arrested on the same charge, and confined in the Cabaña fortification. Their cases will be the subject of a court-martial, as we are now under martial law, and so general seems to be the belief that it will go hard with them, that a report is current that Castro and Martinez have already been tried and sentenced to death.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

WATCH TO BE KEPT ON THOSE WHO WISH TO HONOR THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE IM-Paris, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

The Duke de Broglie, Minister of the Inte rior, has sent a circular to the prefects directing them to keep a watch upon the citizens who leave their departments for Chiselburst for the purpose of doing homage to the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his becoming

TROUBLES OF THE HAVANA OPERA COM-PANY.

HAVANA, Feb. 20 .- The members of the thorus and orchestra of the Italian Opera have sued Lucca, Murska, and Vizzani, for pay and return passage to New-York. The defendants refused, and the court ssued an order prohibiting their departure from the island until the people were paid.

Frau Lucca yesterday attempted to leave clandes tinely on the steamer Columbus, for New-York. Her husband, baggage and servants were on board, and shortly before the sailing of the steamer a lady closely vailed was seen to approach. A committee of the chorudiscovered her to be Lucca, and informed the police, who compelled the entire party to return ashore.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, is a sufferer to a large amount by the destruction of the Pantechnicon in London.

The Faraday, a steamship of 5,000 tons bur den, built for Siemens Brothers for the special purpose of laying telegraph cable in the Atlantic, was vesterday launched at Newcastle, England.

In Chili, when Congress closed its sittings, the question of separation of Church and State had not on up to the date of Jan. 15 were in favor of the measure. Three railway accidents took place in Great Britain yesterday The most serious one happened to the Scotch mail train, which ran into a luggage train

Mr. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister to ingland, and Mr. A. G. Cattell, Special Agent of the United States in Europe, will leave Liverpool for New-York to-day in the Steamship Abyssinia. Mr. Schenck expects to be absent from his post three months. His family will remain in Kenjand. Mr. Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, will set as Min-ister during the absence of Mr. Schonek.

On the night of Jan. 25 a riot among the soldiers of the barracks of San Francisco took place in Lima, Feru. It seems the regiment became disastisfied at being continually refused loave to go outside, and a certain number determined to make their escape. A desperate attack was made by the muineers on the picket at the gate of the barracks, and a fire was opened and returned at short range. The guard stood firm; the better disposed men turned on their insurgent comrades, and, after an hour's resistance, the rebels laid down their arms. Thirteen were killed in the action, and thirty wounded. Excessive drill is said to have been one of the causes of this aftray. The Government has ordered a court of inquiry.

According to intelligence from Panema to

According to intelligence from Panama to Feb. 12, the united forces of Salvador and Guatemala re still occupied in the task of forcing the Provisional President of Honduras, Schor Arias, to retire from that ountry, and make way for Schor Leiva, whom they vished to make President of Honduras. Sener Aria wished to make President of Honduras, Senor Arias had shut himself up in Comayagua, the capital, with those that adhered to his fortunes. The commander of the allied forces had addressed to him a note giving him three days to deliver up the capital, otherwise, the city would be taken by assault. It is not known what reply senor Arias gave to this intimation. On the 6th ult. operations were begun against Comsyagus, but as far withhout mitted success. All causes of quarret between Costa Rica and the other States of Central America had passed a ray, can Quartie weak least a had a conference of all the Presidents of Central America, as had been arranged.

INFLATION DENOUNCED.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF CHICAGO MERCHANTS-IN-

FLATION NOT DESIRED BY THE NORTH-WEST. CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- A meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, composed principally of wholesale grocery dealers, was held to-day, to express the feeling of this important interest on the inflation of the currency, and to correct the misrepresentation of the views of the business men of Chicago resulting from the advo-cacy of inflation by the U.S. Senators from Illinois. Speeches were made strongly denouncing any further issue of currency, declaring that the real sentiment of the West, despite the action of its Congressmen, is opposed thereto, and repudiating in particular the opinions expressed on this subject by Senator Logan.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted stating that the action of the Illinois Senators is induced by misapprehension of the wants and sentiments of the merchants of this city, whose interests are identified with those of the people of the North-West; that a forced circulation of irredeemable paper as money can only be ustified by great and necessitous emergencies, and ought to be restricted as speedily as consistent with public safety; that no such smergency | now exists, and that increase of currency would only depreciate that already existing and disturb and derange values generally ; that the faith of the Government has been solemnly pledged to the redemption of its currency, and that its honor is involved in the fulfilment of pledges already too long delayed; and that we recognize no distinction between the Government and ourselves in respect to the ordinary obligations to

A petition to Congress protesting against any further effation of the currency, and requesting the withdrawal of the legal-tender reserve, was circulated on 'Change to-day, and was signed with almost entire quantimity. Only a few days ago a petition of the same character as forwarded to Washington with the signatures of 200 of the leading business firms in the city in the different wholesale interests. Three-fourths of the business men of this city, including its bankers, are indubitably op posed to the policy of indation.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION CARBIED BY FRAUD.

REPEATERS, POLICEMEN, AND ELECTION OFFICERS PREVENT AN HONEST ELECTION-THE RING'S SCHEME EXPOSED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CITIZENS' INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Although many persons feared that the muleipal Government of Philadelphia would be reflected by fraud, there was nevertheless a great deal of astonhment among the people of that city when they learned the result of the late contest. W. B. Hazleton, Chairman of the Citizens' Investigating Committee, in a letter to The Press, says this astonishment "bas yielded to a gen eral belief that the victors' majority sprang from fraud, organized and carried out in accordance with a compre-hensive plot, perfected on the eve of the election." He says "evidence of the existence of such a scheme to be found in the universality of intimidation, repeating, false personating, bribery, and fraudulent roting of all descriptions." The Committee, he says, has collected sufficient facts " to show not only the exact course pursued by the Ring to perpetuate its power, also to prove indisputably that Senator McClure was in reality elected by a handsome majority." For the presstatements, but promises that "the people of Philadelphia may rest assured that the beasted triumph of the office-holders will prove the dearest victory money ever purchased." He gives details of several representative cases of fraudulent voting, the principal points of which are given below: Large bodies of repeaters from New-York, Baltimore, and other places, marshaled by prominent local politiciane, did their work effectively in the First, Tenth, Nineteenth and Twenty tively in the First, Tenth, Kineteenth and Twenty-sixth Wards. In the First Ward they voted without op-position, many of the election officers having been heavily bribed and the police instructed to cover their operations. In one division of the ward a board was nailed up at the polling-window so as to effectually con-ceal the voters from the scrutiny of the minority officers, and it was kept in place despite the carnest pro-tests of the inspector and overseer. In one instance the window-book men, both of them bribed, put the votes in themselves for the repeaters as often as they ap-reased. eared. At the Sixth Division of the Tenth Ward the polls, un

At the Sixth Division of the Tenth Ward the polis, under the efficient protection of three policemen, more than half the entire vote cast was polled by repeaters. The same state of affairs existed in other divisions of the same ward. A careful estimate from the detectives and the manner of distribution indicates that nearly 7,000 votes were polled in this way. In one instance, a man was dressed in full naval uniform at a district station-house and voted in the name of a captain in the nawy who was out of town. The minority inspector, an intimate acquaintance and neighbor of the Captain, challenged the voter, but was overruied by the judges who allowed the fraudulent vote to be cast. The issue of fraudulent tax receipts amounted sto thousands, and nearly if not quite all served the purposes of the Ring. With scarcely an exception the police force on active duty cooperated with the repeaters and roundsmen, to intimidate votors and compet the reception of ballots openly acknowledged to arrest illegal voters at the call of the "inside officers," but assaulted window-book men and innocent by standers. The ruling of Judge Finietter that no policeman, unless engaged in making an arrest, should stand nearer than 30 feet from the window, was universally ignored. In several cases those who challenged repeaters were arrested and brutally treated by the police. Frauds inside the polis, if not quite so glaring as outside, were and in open than a directly been given to show that the Ring has not yet forgotten its old ways or neglected its opportunities.

COUNTING THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION RE-

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 .- The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are still engaged in consulting he election returns. Up to noon to-day they had com pleted 11 Wards. There are some changes from the figures reported on the night of the election, reducing Stokley's majority in those Wards from 3,591 to 2,897change of 694 votes. The whole count will not be com pleted before to-morrow night.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERER LOWENSTEIN. ALBANY, Feb. 20 .- Lowenstein, the con-

demned murderer, appears completely broken down to-day at the result of the trial, but says he is troubled only on his wife's account. She was with him a long time this forenoon, and takes it very much to heart. Several ministers-among them one of his own faithcalled upon and conversed with him. Phelos, the defaulter, has been removed to a cell opposite to the one occupied by Lowenstein, and the doorned man now spends his nights in utter solitude. He still protests his

THE BREWERY DISASTER AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 .- The coroner's jury on the brewery disaster returned a verdict to-day at tributing the fall of the building to the breaking of the east-iron plate supporting the columns upon which the ion that, if the columns had rested upon masonry i broken. The verdict consures Henry Mutler, owner, Goothardt Frick, superintendent, and Jacob Roth, engineer, who was one of the victims, for negligence in softing the foundation of the place.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

IST OF THE NEW MINISTERS-MINOR APPOINTMENTS -MR. CARDWELL TO RECEIVE THE TITLE OF VISCOUNT RIVINGTON.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874. The following list of members of the new Cabinel

s official : First Lord of the Treasury-The Rt. Hon. Benjamin

Chancellor of the Exchequer-The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafferd First Lord of the Admiralty-The Bt. Hon. George Ward Huns.

Secretary of State for the Home Department-Richard

Secretary of State for the Foreign Department Bart Secretary of State for the Colonial Department-Earl of

Secretary of State for War-The Right Hon. Gatherne.

Secretary of State for India-Marquis of Ballebury. Lord High Chancellor-Lord Cairns.

Lord Pricy Seal-Earl of Malmenbury.

Lord President of the Council-Duke of Richmond.

The Right Hop. Lord John Manners is appointed Post The Times says that Lord Lennox is to be

Commissioner of Works and Buildings; Capt. Staney, Under-Secretary of State for War; Sir John Charles Hay, Secretary to the Admiralty; and Lord Hamilton, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Depart Mr. Edward Cardwell, who was Secretary of State

for War in the Gladstone Ministry, is to be elevated

to the peerage, under the title of Viscount Riv-

ington. WHEN THE LIBERAL MAJORITY VANISHELA DEFEAT OF MR. PAWCETT AT BRIGHTON-THE ELEC-TIONS AT MANCHESTER - ASTOUNDING LIBERAL OVERTHEOW IN WESTMINSTEE - MR. AVETON'S

PROM THE RECITI AR CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIRDRE ! LONDON. Feb. 7 .- It is just a fortnight this mornng since Mr. Gladstone startled the country by dissolution and an appeal to the constituencies. He annot complain of any uncertainty in the answer they have sent him, though whether he likes it is another matter. Well or ill done, it is at least done quickly. What would you say to a Presidential election begun and, though not ended, decided its fourteen days ? I suspect business men would rejoice in such dispatch. The disturbance here to all sorts of business has been very great, and men who want to make money ought to be grateful to Mrs Gladstone for cutting the election period so short But gratitude to Mr. Gladstone is not the thing

most in fashion just now. The net Tory gain, which on Wednesday night tood at 22, had mounted on Thursday to 37, the tides increasing in volume as it neared its hight. On Friday morning, therefore, all England knew that M. Gladstone's majority had vanished. There had been 39 elections the day before, and a net reported gain to the Conservatives of 15 seats which unreported elections were to increase. This morning.
Saturday, their total net gain is 45. In all 484 members have been elected, of whom 255 are Conservatives and 229 Liberals. How it came about that Mr. Gladstone's majority should have been thus square dered is a question to which many answers can be given. The papers this morning, Liberal and Tory? are full of explanations more or less conclusive, and the intelligent foreigner who cares for English politics may take his choice among them. But I think the time has hardly come to give a complete account of so extraordinary a revolution, and I must, at any rate, go on with my chronicle of the most in-

teresting contests.

The great catastrophe of Thursday was the defeat of Mr. Fawcett at Brighton, a borough long famed for its liberalism and even radicalism. One of its representatives since 1860 has been Mr. James White one of the most noted characters in the House; liberal but independent, and so great an authority on finance that to him has been conceded by common consent the right of following the Chanceller of the Exchequer on the Budget night, and so making the first criticism on the financial statement for the year. Mr. White was precisely one of those men whom a large constituency takes pride in electing, or once did, for it is difficult now to say in what a constituency takes pride, and one singular effect of the ballot seems to be an increase in per of mediocrities. Do people in their hearts prefer men not too greatly superior to themselves! There are elections this week from which you might argue that they do, when the ballot gives them a chance to vent their animosities against eminence without risk of detection. Brighton sacrifices both Mr. White and Mr. Fawcett, and chooses instead two nulities, one of whom has not even money. Mr. James Ashbury has money and yacht, and absolutely no other claim whatever to sit in Parliament for Brighton. He has nursed the constituency for years, flattered it, given to its charities, dined it, and at last debauched it. These acts of virtue have had a vicarious as well as direct efficacy. Mr. Ashbury has been able to bring in Gen. Shute on his back, a cavalry officer without distinction, willing to support the obligation of having his expenses paid by Mr. Ashbury. Both Mr. White and Mr. Fawcett poll a larger vote than in 1868, but the Tories beat them by nearly a thou-

sand apiece. Mr. Fawcett's loss to the House is one which care not be made good No man has gained so rapidly so solid a reputation. To him the House had learned to look for opinions on a wide range of topies, sure that he would discuss them with perfect independence, perfect sincerity; with great originality of view, often with philosophical elevation, always with accurate and conscientious study. He made no concessions to party, and none to the spirit of faces tion. It is remarkable that the Conservatives usually so impatient of sulightened freedom opinion, and anxious mostly to vote as they are told and go home to dinner, listened to Mr. Fawn cett's speeches with delight. The singular vigor of his intellect was not often shown on questions to which his studies in political economy had led him to give attention, but be spoke on many others, and always well. His fidelity to the principles he had adopted proved fertile in surprises to the most radical section of the party, as well as to the most moderate. He offended one set by opposing the Permissive bill, and another by resisting the extension of the Factory acts. In the latter case he incurred the censure of the trades unions, which, with characteristic one-sided showed themselves intolerant of independent judge ment on any question affecting their own inte and forgetful of their great debt to Mr. Fawcett the moment his opinions came in collision their views of policy, To him more than to any one other man, the defeat of the Irish University bill was due, and such settles ment as there is of the Irish Education question his work. Alone he carried through Parlia measure for the reform of Trinity College. He made

a study of Indian affairs, and though on no subject is it so difficult to rouse an interest in the House, he forced explanations from the Government and had laid the foundation of reform in Indian administra tion. His mastery of details would be remarkable in the ablest man in full possession every faculty. In Mr. Fawcett, whose sight was destroyed some years ago by a deplorable accident, it is almost miraculous. The calamity which befell him was one which would have driven most men to despair, but it never in-paired his energy, his courage, his assiduity, or his temper. I know nothing more admirable than the heerful fortitude which Mr. Fawcett has shown, unless it be the mental power which it brought so strongly into relief. As for his defeat, it can prove to him but a temporary exile from public life. One